NUMB. XXXIX.

The Universal Instructor in all Arts and Sciences:

AND

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE

To be continued Weekly. *The 25th of the 7th Month*, 1729.

AIR

OTher Instances to countenance such Suspicions, are, the Appearance and Growth of Salts in many Bodies; which either afford 'em not at all, or not in that Plenty, unless expoled to the Air. Mr. *Boyle* mentions some Marcasites dug from under Ground, which kept in a dry Room, were soon cover'd over with a vitriolick Efflorescence, and in a little Time, by the Operation of the Air on 'em, were in great Part crumbled into a Powder exceeding rich in Copperas; tho' they had probably laid many Ages entire under Ground: So, the Earth or Ore of Allom, and many other Minerals, robb'd of their Salt, Metals, or the like, will in tract of Time recover 'em; and the like is observed of the Cinders of Sea-Coal at the Iron-Works.

Mr. *Boyle* adds, that some Lime in old Walls has in Time gained a large Efflorescence of a nitrous Nature, from which Salt-petre was procurable. Add, that the Colcothar of Vitriol is not naturally corrosive, nor can any Salt be procured from it, even by the Affusion of Water; but being exposed a while to the Air, it yields a Salt plentifully.

The Existence of such hidden Properties, is also argued, from the Access of the Air rendering Antimonial Medicines emetick, and disposed to produce Faintings and Heartburnings; and from its speedy corrupting and mouldering of Trees dug from under Ground, which had for Ages remain'd firm, and almost impervious to the Ax.

To say no more, the Silks in *Jamaica*, if exposed to the Air, soon rot; even while they preserve their Colour; whereas, if kept from the Air, they hold both their Firmness and Dye: And the sable Taffety worn at *Brasil*, becomes in a few Days of an Iron-grey Colour in the Air; but in the shops preserves its Hue: And some Leagues beyond *Parigua*, white People soon grow tawny; but soon recover their native Colour, upon removing out of that Quarter. These, out of a great Number of Instances tending the same Way, may convince us, that notwithstanding all the Discoveries hitherto made concerning Air, there still remains a Field for future Inquiries.

Air, in Medicine, *&c.* makes one of the six Non-Naturals.

From Observations on Bleeding in Rheumatisms, and after taking Cold, 'tis evident the Air can enter with all its Qualities, and vitiate the whole Texture of the Blood, and other Juices.

From the Palsies, Vertigoes, and other nervous Affections caused by Damps, Mines, *&c.* 'tis evident Air thus qualified can relax and obstruct the whole nervous System. And from the Cholicks, Fluxes, Coughs and Consumptions produced by damp, moist, and nitrous Air, 'tis evident it can corrupt and spoil the whole Organs, *&c.*

Innate Air is a fine aerial Substance, supposed by some Anatomists to be inclosed in the Labyrinth of the inner Ear, and to minister to the due Conveyance of Sounds to the Seniory.

But the Existence of such innate Air has of late been called in question, and even disproved.

Air in Musick, signifies the Melody, or the Inflection of a Musical Composition.

The Word is also used for a *Song* it self.

Airs in Horsemanship, the artificial or practised Motions of a manag'd Horse.

Such are the *Demi-volt*, *Curvet*, *Capriole*, *Croupade*, *Balotade*, and *Step and Leap*.

Some Authors take Airs in a more extensive sense; and divide 'em into *low* and *high*.

The *low Airs* include the natural Paces, as Trotting, Walking, Galloping, and Terra-a-terra.

The *high* or rais'd Airs are all such Motions as rise higher than the Terra-a-terra; as the *Demi-volt*, *Curvet*, &c.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

On the 27th of August *last, His Excellency Governour* Burnet *sent down to the House of Representatives the following Message in Answer to theirs of the 23d, which was inserted in our last.*

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives,

YOU have in your Message to me of the 23d Instant, fully expressed your Resolution to persist in a Refusal to comply with his Majesty's 23d Instruction, tho' you have seen the Judgment of the Crown upon the Conduct of the late House of Representatives. If that Determination has so little Weight with you, it must be in vain for me to offer Reasons to perswade you; but I cannot help observing to you, that it seems very unaccountable in you to expect

pect any Countenance from a *Britiſh* Parliament, at the ſame Time, that you take upon you to condemn a Compliance with the 23d Inſtruction for ſettling a Support of Government, as *an Infringement of certain Rights and Privileges inherent in all his Majeſty's Subjects by* Magna Charta; when you cannot but know, that as it is now explained, it is conformable to the Practice of that auguſt Legiſlature. It has a ſtrange Appearance, that you ſhould undertake to underſtand *Magna Charta* better than themſelves, when you know that they are and will be your Judges. It is with as little Foundation that you pronounce ſuch Compliance, *an Infringement of the Rights and Privileges veſted in the General Court by the Royal Charter*; whereas the Royal Order in Council, declares, *that the Words of the Charter ſhew the Intent of granting the General Aſſembly the Power of raiſing Taxes to be, that they ſhould uſe it for the ſervice of the Crown, in the neceſſary Defence and Support of his Majeſty's Government of the ſaid Province, and the Protection and Preſervation of the Inhabitants; and that therefore the refuſing or neglecting to make due Proviſion for the Support of his Majeſty's Governour, who is ſo eſſential a Part of the Government, muſt be looked upon as acting contrary to the Terms of the ſaid Charter, and inconſiſtent with the Truſt repoſed in them thereby.* But while you are ſo tender of the Privileges granted to the General Court by the Royal Charter, it might be expected that you would have been careful not to break in upon them your ſelves; and yet in this very Meſſage you remind me of a Proceeding of your own, which I can prove to be contrary to the Charter. Your Words are, *that when the Court met the 25th of June laſt, the Day to which they were prorogued, the Houſe paſſed a Reſolve for the Supply of the Treaſury, and were ſollicitous it might paſs the whole Court, that ſo the Government might be ſupported and maintained according to the Dignity thereof.* Now this Reſolve for the Supply of the Treaſury, is deſigned to diveſt the Governour and Council of the Powers granted to them by the Charter, and tends to deprive his Majeſty of the Right to diſallow any Law reſerved to him thereby, as will appear by comparing the Words of the Charter, with thoſe of the Reſolve: The Charter *gives the General Court Power to impoſe and levy proportionable and reaſonable Aſſeſſments, Rates and Taxes upon the Eſtates of all and every the Proprietors or Inhabitants of the King's ſaid Province or Territory, to be iſſued and diſpoſed of by Warrant under the Hand of the Governour of the ſaid Province for the time being, with the Advice and Conſent of the Council for the King's Service, in the neceſſary Defence and Support of the Government of his ſaid Province, and the Protection and Preſervation of the Inhabitants there, according to ſuch Acts as are or ſhall be in Force within his ſaid Province.* The Reſolve for Supply of the Treaſury, *impowers the Treaſurer to emit Twenty Thouſand Pounds, being already in his Hands, and received for Taxes and Impoſt, &c. to be iſſued out and diſpoſed of by Warrant under the Hand of his Excellency the Governour, with the Advice and Conſent of the Council, nineteen Thouſand five Hundred Pounds, whereof ſhall be applied for the payment of all Grants, Premiums and Stipends eſtabliſhed by Law, for the defraying and paying the Charge of Caſtle* William, *and the other Forts and Garriſons, Tranſports, Muſter Rolls of Soldiers and Sailors Allowances, &c. And all other Accompts of Charges paſſed on for payment by this Court.* I have repeated the Clauſes fully, that any impartial Perſon may judge of the Oppoſition between them.

By the Charter, *there are to be Acts in Force, according to which the Governour and Council are to iſſue and diſpoſe of the Taxes for the King's Service*, by the Reſolve, *the Charge of Caſtle* William *and the other Forts and Garriſons, Tranſports, Muſter-Rolls of Soldiers and Sailors, Allowances and all other Accompts of Charges are to be paſſed on for payment by the General Court*, before the Governour and Council can diſpoſe of any Money for thoſe neceſſary Branches of his Majeſty's Service. In this manner has the Houſe of Repreſentatives ever ſince the Year 1721. wreſted this Truſt out of the Hands of the Governour and Council, who had always before enjoy'd it without Interruption; and this by no Law, but by a Reſolve, that ſo his Majeſty might not have an Opportunity to diſallow it, according to the expreſs Words of the Charter, *That Orders, Laws, Statutes and Ordinances are to be tranſmitted to the King, under the publick Seal, for his Approbation or Diſallowance.* And this is the very Thing that Mr. *Attorney* and *Solicitor General* obſerve upon the third Charge of Governour *Shute's Complaint, that may prove of very extenſive Conſequence, and that attempting to paſs Proclamations by the whole Legiſlature, ſeems to be to give ſuch Ordinances or Proclamations the Force of Laws in the Province, which is an Innovation of very dangerous Tendency, ſince they don't find that thoſe Ordinances are ever ſent over for his Majeſty's Approbation. From hence the People may in time be taught to look upon Acts or Orders of the General Aſſembly as Laws, tho' they are known never to be tranſmitted for the Royal Allowance, which is directly contrary to the Charter, and will tend to weaken their Dependance upon the Crown of* Great Britain. And yet what they fear ſo much is become the daily Practice both in the Supply of the Treaſury, and in ſetting aſide the Effect of Laws in Force, by bare Orders of the General Court upon private Concerns, which cannot legally be done any other way than by a private Act.

I have ſhewn with how little Regard you treat the Royal Charter; I leave you to conſider of the Decency of your laſt Offer to me, after that Her Majeſty in Council has ſignified *her Apprehenſion that your former Offer was only made to tempt me to give up his Majeſty's Inſtructions.* This Apprehenſion will plainly appear to be founded on the juſteſt Suſpicions, to any that have ſeen the Meſſage of a former Houſe of Repreſentatives to Governour *Shute*, in *July* 1721. wherein they acquaint him, *that it has been the conſtant and well approved Practice of the Houſe of Repreſentatives, to have all Acts, Reſolves, Elections and Determinations of the Court fully com-*

pleat

pleat and iſſued before they enter upon Allowances and Gratuities, and, that it is no little Concern to the Houſe, to ſee his Excellency preſs the Matter of his Allowance ſo far as he hath done. This is ſo Unparliamentary a Method, and ſo viſibly deſign'd to compel a Governour to paſs every thing that is brought before him, how contrary ſo ever to his Inſtructions, that it can deſerve no better Name than that of a *Temptation* to him to break them. And now, *Gentlemen*, I muſt conclude with obſerving, that after ſuch a Declaration from the Crown, if you will not comply with his Majeſty's Inſtruction, you might at leaſt forbear to repeat your Endeavours to ſeduce one of his Servants from his declared Duty. Whatever may be your Sentiments, I aſſure you, That I am firmly determined to accept of nothing, but what is exactly conformable to the Orders of the Crown.

W. Burnet.

On the 30th ult. the Honourable Houſe of Repreſentatives ſent up the following Meſſage to his Excellency, in anſwer to his Excellency's foregoing Meſſage.

May it pleaſe your Excellency,

THE Houſe of Repreſentatives have carefully conſidered your Meſſage of the 27th Inſtant, and in Anſwer to it beg Leave humbly to ſay, That the Settlement of the Civil Liſt which you refer to, is not a parallel Caſe with ſetling your Salary during your Adminiſtration. The Parliament of *Great Britain* make that Settlement upon our moſt Gracious King, whoſe Intereſt and that of his Poſterity are inſeparable from the People's, which is not the Caſe with your Excellency; and this is done by their free Will and Aſſent, without which neither they nor any other *Engliſhmen* who have the Power of granting Money, ought by *Magna Charta* to do it: The ſame Freedom is by the Royal Charter confirmed to the General Aſſembly, where they are to act as they judge to be for the Good and Welfare of the Province, and not in Conſequence of an Inſtruction, and Hardſhips brought or threatned by a Governour to compel them to a Compliance, eſpecially when his own private Intereſt is apparently and highly concerned: We need not ſay that this has been moſt viſibly the Method of your Excellency with this and the former Aſſembly, nor how inconſiſtent ſuch a Method of getting your Salary ſettled muſt be both with *Magna Charta* and the Royal Charter, nor how inſignificant the other Branches of this Legiſlature here muſt be, if an Inſtruction to a Governour muſt be a Rule to the General Court, or your Excellency be at Liberty to raiſe Money as you pleaſe for your own private Uſe, and treat the Aſſembly with a Courſe of Harſhneſs and Severity, to force them to what they have declared in the moſt ſolemn Manner, they judge hurtful to the Province. As to that Part of the Royal Order in Council your Excellency recites, to ſhew that we don't act according to the Truſt repoſed in us in the Support of Government, it ſeems to be founded on the Suppoſition, that altho' the laſt Aſſembly had given a ſufficient Sum, yet that this and ſucceeding Aſſemblies would not, which this has now done, and we doubt not others will; which if they do from Time to Time, they anſwer their Truſt, the Manner being left to the Diſcretion of the General Court.

As to your Excellency's Charge upon the Repreſentatives of breaking in upon the Charter in the Supply of the Treaſury, they would humbly offer, That the General Reſolve for a Supply, and the particular Orders of the Court in allowing Accompts ſubſequent thereon, are fully comprehended and plainly intended in the Words, Acts mentioned in the Charter, *according to which the Governour and Council are to iſſue the Money put into the Treaſury. This therefore cannot diveſt the Governour and Council of the truſt repoſed in them, nor can it in the leaſt meaſure tend to prevent an Opportunity to his Majeſty to diſallow ſuch Acts, any more than if they had all the Formalities of a Law: For all Orders as well as Laws, Statutes and Ordinances that paſs the three Branches of the Legiſlature, are to be tranſmitted to his Majeſty for Approbation or Diſallowance, by the firſt Opportunity after the Governour has given his Conſent to them: And as the* Royal Charter *well warrants this Method, ſo we have your own Underſtanding and Practice upon it in our Favour; as in the laſt Supply of the* Treaſury, *and many other Inſtances; ſo in particular in the* Three Hundred Pounds *granted your Excellency by a Reſolve only of this Court, and iſſued in payment thereupon, by Warrant under your Excellency's Hand.*

Your Excellency ſeems to blame the Aſſembly's reviving the Offer of three thouſand Pounds *by the laſt Houſe, and the further Offer of three thouſand Pounds by this, becauſe you ſay her Majeſty apprehended the former Offer was made only to tempt you to give up his Majeſty's Inſtructions; upon this we cannot but obſerve, that it is not ſaid in the Report that Her Majeſty or her moſt Honourable Privy Council apprehended it for ſuch, but barely that was ſo apprehended, and that upon ſuppoſition as it ſeems, that altho' the then preſent Aſſembly had made ſuch a Grant, that yet future ones would not; and for ſuch a further Grant this Aſſembly had ſhewn a ſincere Inclination before any ſuch Conſtruction; and we cannot conceive why your Excellency ſhould fault us for being better than was expected, and willing to ſupport you amply and honourably; eſpecially, when the laſt Aſſembly declared they ſuppoſed and confided in us, that this as well as ſucceeding Aſſemblies would do ſo.*

We cannot help concluding with our humble and earneſt Intreaties, that your Excellency would compaſſionate the ruinous Circumſtances of this People, whom you cannot but apprehend to be as univerſally loyal, and as firmly and zealouſly attach'd to his Majeſty and the moſt illuſtrious Houſe of *Hanover*, as any Part of his Dominions whatever, once a flouriſhing but now a very declining Province. It is with a hearty and ſincere Concern and Sorrow, that we obſerve your Excellency's Uneaſineſs towards us, and your Endeavours to make the publick Affairs ſo difficult and troubleſome to tranſact: would be a great rejoycing to this Houſe,

your Excellency as desirous of the Happiness and Prosperity of the Province, as we are of your Ease in the Administration, and of your ample and honourable Support.

BOSTON, September 15.

The Character of Governour Burnet, *taken from the* Boston *Gazette.*

WILLIAM BURNET, Esq; late Governor of the Province of *Massachusetts Bay*, in *New-England*, &c. was Son to the Rt. Rev. *Gilbert Burnet*, Bishop of *Sarum*, and was born at the *Hague*, in *Eighty Eight*, the Year of the happy Revolution; and had the Honour to have the late King *William* the 3d of glorious Memory for his Godfather. In his Person he was of a large Stature, of a Majestick Port, and a Countenance mix'd with a great deal of Sweetness: His exalted Mind was every way equal to the high Dignity he was advanc'd to; of a sound Understanding, ready Wit, and penetrating Sagacity; Frank and open where Truth and Justice (of which he was a great Lover) requir'd it; impenetrable where the Schemes he propos'd to put in Execution demanded Secrecy; acting on Principles of Honour, and zealous in that Duty which the Trust reposed in him oblig'd him to. If the Task he was directed to undertake shew'd his Steadiness, and freed him from the Imputation of Self-Interest, the Opposition he met with hindred in a great Measure that Goodness and Charity so natural to him, and which bore so distinguishing a Part in his Character, from shining in their full Lustre. His Learning in Books and Manners, which he had improv'd by travelling in many Parts of *Europe*, enabled him to suit himself to the Tempers and Conversation of all Men. Courteous and Affable, ready in the midst of his Business and Studies, to attend any who came to him for their own Affairs, or meerly for the Honour and Advantage of conversing with him; but withal, so good a Husband of his Time, as to retrieve any such accidental Loss of it, when others were employed in taking their Recreation or Rest. Those who thorowly knew him, might allow of much more to be said without being liable to the Imputation of Flattery; but it is generally own'd, that had it not been for the arduous Affairs which kept him in a continual Struggle from his first taking Possession of this Government, he was endow'd with such Qualities as would have made him obtain the Love of All, and contributed to the Happiness and Welfare of this Province.

Mr. *BURNET*'s Character is of the first Rate, and not to be inserted in the Crowd of Common-place Characters usually put in Weekly *News Papers. It deserves to be perpetuated in durable Brass or Marble, and to be made immortal in the Records of time by the best of Annalists.*

On Friday last His Excellency was inter'd with a great deal of Solemnity, the Pall being supported by his Honour the Lieut. Governor and Commander in Chief, the Hon. Col. *Tailer*, Col. *Winslow*. *Tho. Hutchison*, Esq; Col. *Brown*, and Col. *Fitch*.

The chief Mourners were his eldest Son, Mr. *Gilbert Burnet*, his Son and Daughter, *William* and *Mary*, the two Sisters of his late Wife, being led by Mr. *Jacob Wendel* and Mr. *Langlazerie*, attended by his Domesticks. And then by the Honourable Gentlemen of His Majesty's Council, and the Honourable House of Representatives, and by all the Gentlemen and principal Merchants of this Place, the Regiment of the Militia of the said Town being under Arms, preceding the Corps, in a Funeral Array, with his Body Coach and a led Horse in Mourning. The Corps was carried into the King's Chappel, after Service read, the Rev. Mr. *Prise* preached the Funeral Sermon from these Words, *Eccl.* ii. *verse* 17. later End, *For all is Vanity and Vexation of Spirit*; there being a great Concourse of People to see the Solemnity. When the Corps was put into the Tomb, the Regiment who were drawn up at a proper Distance, fired 3 Vollies. The Guns at Castle William were fired, and from on board his Majesty's Ship Lyme, and other Ships and Vessels in the Harbour.

We have Advice from *Boston*, that a Vessel is just arrived there from *Lisbon*, which brings an Account that a Peace is most certainly concluded with *Spain*.

Philadelphia, Sept. 25.

It not quadrating with the Circumstances of the Printer hereof *S. K.* to publish this *Gazette* any longer, he gives Notice that this Paper concludes his third Quarter; and is the last that will be printed by him: Yet that his generous Subscribers may not be baulk'd or disappointed, he has agreed with *B. Franklin* and *H. Meredith*, at the New Printing-Office, to continue it to the End of the Year, having transfer'd the Property wholly to them, [*D. Harry* declining it] and probably if farther Encouragement appears, it will be continued longer.

The said *S. K.* designs to leave this Province very early in the Spring, or sooner if possibly he can justly accommodate his Affairs with every one he stands indepted to.

Entred Inwards, *Sept.* 25. 1729.

Ship Manwaring, *Robert Stone*, from Madera,
Sloop Seaflower, John Rice, *from* South-Carolina.

Entred Outwards.

Ship Alexander and Anne, W. Clymer, *to* Virginia.
Sloop Speedwell, John Tomkins, *to* West-Indies.
Ship Morton-house, James Coltas *to* Jamaica.

Cleared.

Brig. Prosperity, Robert Hamilton, *to* Glascow.
Sloop Hope, Thomas Crisp *to* Milford.
Sloop Blessing, John Bethol *to* Bermuda.

TITAN Leed's Almanacks are now publish'd and sold by Wholesale or Retail *by David Harry* in *Second-street*.

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